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DR. C. HART MERRIAM, Washington, D. C.: 'Basket Cave Burial in California.' Discussed by McLeod, Putnam.

MR. H. N. RUST, South Pasadena, Calif.: 'The Obsidian Blades of Northern California.' Discussed by Putnam.

MR. S. A. BARRETT, University of California: 'Basket Designs of the Pomo Indians.' Discussed by C. H. Merriam.

DR. P. E. GODDARD, department of anthropology, University of California: 'Mechanical Aids to the Study and Recording of Language.' Discussed by Putnam.

DR. J. C. MERRIAM, University of California: 'Some Suggestions concerning the Origin of the Calaveras Skull.' Illustrated with lantern slides. Discussed by Hill-Tout.

MR. CHARLES KEELER, Berkeley, Calif.: 'Creation Myths and Folk Tales of the Manua Islands, Samoa.' Discussed by Dixon.

MR. J. T. GOODMAN, Alameda, Calif.: 'The Maya Dates.' Discussed by Putnam.

MR. C. C. WILLOUGHBY, assistant curator, Peabody Museum of Harvard University: 'Specimens in the Peabody Museum collected by the Lewis and Clark Expedition.'

MR. H. N. RUST, South Pasadena, Calif.: 'Exhibition of Implements from San Nicolas Island, used for Cutting and Working Shell Ornaments.'

PROFESSOR HOWARD SWAN, Imperial College, Peking, China: 'A Systematic Arrangement for Recording Dialects.'

PROFESSOR W. H. HOLMES, Washington, D. C.: 'Antiquity of Man in North America.' Discussed by Putnam, Peabody, Swan.

DR. F. C. NEWCOMBE, Victoria, B. C.: 'Exhibition of Northwestern Indian Designs.' Discussed by Hill-Tout.

#### BY TITLE.

MR. CHARLES F. LUMMIS, secretary of the Southwest Society, Los Angeles, of the Archeological Institute of America: 'Old Indian and Spanish Folk Songs of the Southwest.' Illustrated with phonograph records.

MR. C. P. MACKIE, Englewood, N. J.: 'A Plea for the more Critical Use of History in Anthropological Research.'

DR. GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY, Yale University: 'Eoliths from England and Belgium.'

DR. C. HART MERRIAM, Washington, D. C.: 'Basketry of California Indians.'

DR. ALBERT ERNEST JENKS, chief of the Ethnological Survey of the Philippine Islands, Manila: 'The Peopling of the Philippines.'

DR. A. L. KROEBER, University of California: 'Indian System of Consanguinity in California.'

MISS JEANNE ELIZABETH WIER, Nevada State University: 'The Washoe Indians of Nevada.'

DR. N. B. EMERSON, Honolulu, Hawaii: "Introduction to 'Unwritten Literature of Hawaii.'"

MRS. ZELIA NUTTALL, director of the Crocker researches in Mexico for the department of anthropology of the University of California: 'The Earliest Historical Communications between Japan and Mexico, from Original Documents preserved in Archives of Japan, recently brought to Light by a Mexican Diplomat.'

MR. ALVIN SEALE, Leland Stanford Junior University: 'Ceremonies relating to Sickness and Death in the Solomon Islands.'

MISS ALICE C. FLETCHER, Washington, D. C.: 'The Earth Lodge and its Migrations.'

MR. JAMES MOONEY, Washington, D. C.: 'The Cheyenne Indians.'

MR. JAMES MOONEY, Washington, D. C.: 'The Caloosa Tribe of Florida.'

DR. J. R. SWANTON, Washington, D. C.: 'The Social Organization of American Tribes.'

PROFESSOR W. H. HOLMES, Washington, D. C.: 'Architecture of the Aborigines of North America.'

PROFESSOR W. H. HOLMES, Washington, D. C.: 'Use of Copper by the Aborigines of North America.'

PROFESSOR W. H. HOLMES, Washington, D. C.: 'Problematical Objects in the Prehistoric Archeology of North America.'

It was voted that no program be proposed for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at New Orleans, and that the annual meeting be held at Ithaca, New York, in December, 1905.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY,  
*Secretary.*

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#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

*Evolution, Racial and Habitudinal.* By the Rev. JOHN T. GULICK. Washington, Carnegie Institution, August, 1905. 8vo. Pp. xii + 269; 3 pl.

Dr. Gulick for more than thirty years has been an earnest advocate of the importance of segregation of groups of individuals as an

element in the evolution of specific types. His papers have been useful in putting a needed emphasis on a factor which had been insufficiently taken into account and frequently overlooked by theorists concerned with the question of specific evolution. It was appropriate, therefore, that the Carnegie Institution should give him the opportunity of presenting in one handsome volume, the ripened result of his years of reflection and study on this subject.

It is known that his studies were largely due to the interest excited by the beautiful and multiform tree-snails of the Hawaiian Islands, which, for variety in characteristics elsewhere usually taken as of specific value, are unexcelled in any equal area. It was a problem which appealed to every collector of these attractive animals. How should this almost infinite variety under almost identical conditions be accounted for? The latest investigations indicate that the chief food of the arboreal *Achatinellas* consists of fungoid mycelium which in the warm air and constant rains of the mountainous region of the islands is more or less abundantly developed on the bark of trees and shrubs upon which these landshells live; an examination by Mr. Cook of many stomachs has shown that the leaves of the shrubs or trees form no part of their diet, and that, contrary to the opinions formerly held and even not altogether discarded in the volume under review, the species of tree upon which these animals live is not of importance in their economy; the same species of shell being often found indifferently upon different species of trees over the area the former inhabits. This fact lends even greater importance to the remaining elements of the environment among which the stimulus to variation is to be sought.

It has been found that the *Achatinellas* do not lend themselves readily to experiment. Removal, even when not the slightest injury has been inflicted, usually proves fatal, from some unexplained cause. It is evident that they are extremely sensitive to even minute changes in altitude, moisture, etc., and attempts to get them to breed in the more accessible regions of the islands, where they

could be kept under continuous observation, have so far proved failures. Even the eggs seem unable to bear transportation.

For the reader who wishes to gain quickly an idea of the hypothesis maintained by Dr. Gulick, we should suggest the original papers of which a bibliography is given in the present volume, as they contain the meat of the matter in more concentrated form. In the opinion of the reviewer something has been lost by the considerable expansion of verbiage to which the statement of the hypothesis has here been subjected. But doubtless the special student of these recondite problems will find the volume none too long. In any event it should not be forgotten that while Dr. Gulick's views seem eminently probable and in the reviewer's mind go far toward accounting for many of the facts, nevertheless they are theoretical and have not yet been subjected to the crucial test of experiment, by which the proposed theory in the end must be tested. To justify final acceptance an hypothesis must not only be capable of accounting for the facts but it must be shown to be the only one by which they may be adequately explained. It is also necessary to determine how far the animals in question have arrived at that state of organic equilibrium which we recognize by the name of species. If, as has been held by some authorities, the small color-groups are really only of a temporary nature, and liable to immediate change upon subjection to modified environment, then the author's hypothesis, while losing nothing of its truth, is not a contribution to the evolution of species so much as to the physiology of color-variation. The latter may or may not be, in the group discussed, a factor of specific weight.

In any case we are grateful for the full presentation of the author's views which are of acknowledged importance in the discussion. The volume is well printed, though we could have wished that the colored plates had been of a better quality. W. H. DALL.

*Marceli Nencki Opera Omnia.* Gesammelte Arbeiten von Professor M. NENCKI. Braunschweig, Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn. 1905.